Notorious facts Against Jackson

BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *SATURDAY, August* 21, 1824. *No.* 38

Crawford Convention.

THE delegates appointed in the several counties of this state friendly to the nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, made in caucus by the national representatives, at Washington, on the 14th of February, 1824, for the purpose of nominating electors for the ensuing presidential election, having convened at the court house in Harrisburg, on the 9th of August inst. proceeded to organise themselves by the appointment of

MATTHEW ROBERTS, of Montgomery county, President, and

EPHRAIM PENTLAND, Esq. of Pittsburg, and DAVID F. GORDON, Esq. of Philadelphia, Secretaries.

A committee being appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, it was found that the following persons were present as delegates from the following counties respectfully, viz.

Philadelphia City—Josiah Randall, D. F. Gordon, major S. H. Perkins, Col. Joseph Strahan, Joseph Diver, Lambert Keating.

Philadelphia County—James M'Ewen, Capt David Hardie, Joseph P. Le Clerc, Col. James Dyer, John Johnson, John R. Jones.

Montgomery—Matthew Roberts, Stephen Porter, Major James White, John M'Nair, jr.

Chester—John Roberts, Jacob Neiler, John Wells, John Workhizer.

Delaware—John Worthington.

Lancaster—George C. Lloyd, Lewis Wislar.

Northumberland—David Tweed, William A. Lloyd.

Columbia—Stephen Baldy.

Allegheny—Epraim Pentland, Robert Burke.

Mercer—David Leech.

Beaver—William Cairns.

And that communications from several counties had been received, recommending suitable persons to be supported for electors.

A committee consisting of Ephraim Pentland, Samuel H. Perkins, Matthew Roberts, Jacob Neiler, Lewis Wislar, James M'Ewen and Wm A. Lloyd, having been appointed, to nominate electors and report such measures as were expedient for this convention to adopt, reported the following resolutions and address, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the system of nominating the democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, by the democratic members of congress, assembled in caucus, heretofore pursued with such signal and uniform success, meets the decided approbation of this convention.

Resolved, That this convention recognize in WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD of Georgia, who was placed in nomination for the office of President of the United States, by the caucus of republican members of congress, lately assembled in Washington city, a statesman whose elevated talents, long experience and pure principles eminently qualify him for the faithful and able discharge of the arduous duties of that distinguished station, and decidedly merit for him the warm and unanimous support of the democracy of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the splendid abilities, the distinguished services and well tried patriotism and republicanism of our fellow citizen ALBERT GALLATIN, procure for his nomination, as the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, the unequivocal approbation of this convention.

Resolved, That the following persons compose the democratic republican electoral ticket, in Pennsylvania, favorable to the national nomination of William H Crawford for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice President.

Richard Rush,	Alexander L. Hays,
Samuel Witherill,	Anthony Taylor,
John Geyer,	William Watts,
John Connelly,	John Hannah,
Samuel Castor,	Henry W. Snyder,
Enoch Abrahams,	George Dennison,
David Wilson,	Walter Franklin jr.
John Light,	William M'Kinstry,
Christian Snyder,	John Mullay,
Jacob Goodheart,	Henry Black,
John Walter,	Isaac Griffin,
Abel M'Farland,	Francis M'Clure,
John Negley,	Philip Mechling,
John A. Scroggs,	James Montgomery.

Resolved, That the democratic citizens, friendly to the national nomination, be requested to meet in their respective counties, and to appoint committees of correspondence to confer with their democratic brethren on the subject of the presidential election.

Resolved, That the committee of correspondence at Philadelphia consist of Jacob Sommer, C. J. Ingorsoll, Manuel Eyre, Horatio G. Jones, Samuel Badger, Thomas F. Gordon and Josiah Randall.

Resolved, That the committee of correspondence at Pittsburg consist of James Riddle, Charles Shaler, William Courtney, John B. Butler, Robert Christy, William M'Candless and Ephraim Pentland.

Resolved, That the said committees be authorised to address the respective individuals, designated on the electoral ticket, and ascertain whether they are willing to permit their names to remain on the said ticket, and in case of any vacancy, by resignation or otherwise, that they be authorised to take the proper measures to fill the same.

Mr. Randall, of Philadelphia, after expressing his high sense of the respectful manner in which this convention have been treated by the people of Harrisburg assembled to witness its deliberations, and the facilities afforded to it in the course of its proceedings, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the commissioners of Dauphin county for the use of the court house.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to C. Gleim, Esq. sheriff of the said county, for the politeness and attention with which this meeting have been treated during their session.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the "Pennsylvania Intelligencer," and that the editors of all other democratic republican newspapers of the state be requested to republish the same.

MATTHEW ROBERTS, *Pres't.*

Attest

DAVID F. GORDON, } *Secretaries.*
E. PENTLAND, }

ADDRESS

To the Democratic Citizens of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

HAVING executed the business for which we were more immediately delegated, we should feel that we had but imperfectly performed our duty, if we did not freely commune with you on the probable effects on Pennsylvania politics, likely to result from an abandonment by the democratic party, of ancient usages and modes, which have always been successful and have always resulted in honor and advantage to the nation Before we enter upon the discharge of this duty, it may be well briefly to notice some points in an address which emanated from, although never sanctioned by, a democratic convention which assembled at this place, on the 4th of March last. The observations we shall make, shall be wholly to correct facts and not with any intention to animadvert upon the ignorance or misrepresentation of the committee whose names are subscribed to the address, much less to reflect upon the convention by whom they were appointed.—What we write shall be in a spirit of candor, from the purest motives and the deepest convictions that the times and the best interests of our country, our party and principle require, and we respectfully, yet earnestly request it may be read in the same spirit and with the same feelings.

They complain, heavily of the congressional caucus held at Washington, February 14, 1824, and advance some assertions in relation to it, which a regard to truth impels us to correct. They say "it was held in utter disregard and defiance of the known wishes of the democratic party in congress and throughout the union." As this assertion is not attempted to be supported, even by the shadow of evidence, and as it is indeed altogether unsupported by fact, we shall pass it by, with a simple denial of its truth, and examine some passages of still more importance, and which are labored with much anxiety They are embraced in the following extracts.

"A congressional caucus could never be defensible but as the echo of the voice of the great republican party of the union. It has hitherto consisted of a large majority of the friends of all the candidates entering into caucus and surrendering their personal predilections on the altar of republican ascendency. But the late unprecedented assemblage was holden in direct hostility with every usage and principle of the democratic party." "Such a meeting of the friends of an individual might distract and divide but could not harmonize and unite the democratic party."

We shall show that most of these assertions are groundless: the facts we submit shall be of such notoriety and so easily supported by documents, that they must carry conviction to every mind, which will take the trouble to examine the subject. The more it is examined the more perfect and entire will be the conviction that the congressional caucus of 1824 was holden not "in direct hostility to every usage and principle," but in exact conformity to all the usages and principles "of the democratic party."

The caucus of 1824 was called by a public and general notice, signed and put up in the usual manner and at the usual places; *all* the democratic members of congress were invited to assemble publicly in the hall of the House of Representatives, and proceed, as heretofore to select candidates for the office of President and Vice president of the United States. This was in strict conformity to "every usage and principle" heretofore adopted by the democratic party. If the caucus was not more numerously attended, that was surely not the fault of those who did attend, whatever blame may attach itself to those who declined "surrendering their personal predilections on the altar of republican ascendancy." There were this year, for the first time, five candidates for the presidency, and the friends of no one of the five, but those of Mr. Crawford, were willing to curb their ambition and submit their claims, as had always before been done, to a meeting of the republican members of Congress. The question which necessarily presents itself, on this state of things is, who were most praiseworthy, who most anxious to concentrate the strength of the democratic party, those who declined, or those who submitted, to the accustomed arbitrament of the party? The answer to this question determines that William H. Crawford is on party principles, pre-eminently entitled to the support of that party whose usages and principles, he, alone, has held sacred.

How far it is correct to aver that congressional caucusses "have hitherto consisted of a large majority of the democratic members of congress, composed of the friends of all the candidates" can easily be tested by the following facts, connected with congressional nominations. May 10, 1800, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, were unanimously nominated; 46 members of Congress attended the caucus. January 23, 1808, James Madison was nominated, 89 members attended the caucus, 83 voted for Mr. Madison. May 13, 1812, James Madison was unanimously nominated, 82 members present.—March 16, 1816, James Monroe was nominated, 119 members attended the caucus, 65 voted for James Monroe and 54 for Wm. H. Crawford, who had, with rare magnanimity, repeatedly refused to stand a candidate in opposition to Mr. Monroe, who had been longer before the public as a candidate than Mr. Crawford. If any of the present candidates had been moved by the same high, honorable & well principled considerations which governed Mr. Crawford, we should not now see the democratic party as it is, some for and some against the national nomination. February 14, 1824, William H. Crawford was nominated, 68 members in the caucus, 64 voted for Mr. Crawford, and from 30 to 50 members, his political friends, declined to go into caucus, from various causes not to be enumerated.

From the above statement of facts it appears,

I. That five congressional caucusses have been held:

II. That less than 80 has been the average number of members attending.

III. That in all these caucusses but one, the members attending were the friends of the candidate selected and elected.

IV. That until this year, there never were more than two candidates under consideration.

V. That the candidates thus selected for more than 20 years have been uniformly successful.

From these facts it is apparent,

I. That an experience of 24 years has proved the efficacy and invariable success of congressional caucusses.

II. That they have uniformly tended to harmonise and unite the democratic party.

III. That considering the great number and influence of the candidates before the public, the congressional caucus this year was as large as could reasonably be expected and proportionally larger than any former one.

IV. That the assertions that all caucusses hitherto held "consisted of a large majority of the democratic members of congress," is an error, as is also the assertion that they were composed of the friends of all the other candidates entering into caucus." These facts and deductions are submitted without a single remark; their own intrinsic weight and direct bearing upon the question, will secure them that portion of public attention which in our estimation their importance require.

As it does not appear that more than two candidates for the presidency, Andrew Jackson and William H Crawford, are before the people of Pennsylvania, in such a manner as to concentrate their opinions at the poll, we shall confine our observations to these gentlemen.

Towards general Jackson we have no feeling so strong as gratitude, and we shall from regard to our own feeling, treat his character, conduct and pretensions with all possible decorum, delicacy and reserve. His glory, and that of his country were greatly diffused abroad by the signal defeat of the enemy at New Orleans. We would not take a ray from the sun of glory which halos the name of the commander in chief on that memorable occasion, nor would we refuse the homage of our respect and gratitude to the privates who fought in the ranks, yet whose names shall never descend to posterity, or be known to their countrymen. Let songs of triumph and wreaths of glory swell the trump of fame, and deck the brow of the major general, while the name of the private shall pass unknown and unnoticed down the stream of time. Let the one receive tens of thousands from the public chest, while all that is given to the other is a few dollars, and the proud consciousness of having done his duty. The names of the commanders at Bridgewater and Chippewa, at Champlain and Erie, at Sandusky and New Orleans, shall long emblazon the page of history and command the nations gratitude, but they cannot command, nor will it be contended they are qualified to fill the highest civil stations in our country. In the address of March 4, we are told that general Jackson is no "less distinguished in *civil* than in *military* stations;" let this assertion be tested by facts. In 1797 he was elected to the United States senate, but resigned according to his confidential friend and biographer to make room for another citizen "who *he conjectured*, would, in that capacity, be *able* to render *more* services to the government than himself." His aid and biographer, major Eaton, thus proceeds: "Immediately after his resignation he was appointed one of the judges of the supreme court of the state. Sensibly alive to the difficult duties of this station and impressed with the great injury he might do by *erroneous* decisions, he advanced to the office with reluctance, and in a short time resigned it, leaving it open for those who *he believed* were *better qualified than himself* to discharge its intricate and important duties."*

Such are the reasons given, and the motives assigned by the intimate, and to this day most confidential friend of general Jackson, for his having resigned the two most distinguished "civil stations" he ever held. If general Jackson voluntarily and of his own motive and consciousness retired from those two stations, from conviction that he was not qualified to fill them with what propriety can it be urged by others that he is qualified for a station abounding in infinitely more "intricate and important duties"

Here is one other civil station which was filled by the general, to which our attention is called by the Harrisburg address of March 4. When the state of Tennessee was admitted into the Union, general Jackson bore "an able and distinguished part in the convention which framed for her the most democratic constitution of the Union." We shall first inquire how far the assertion, that the constitution of Tennessee is "the most democratic in the Union," is warranted by its provisions. This inquiry shall be strictly limited to a single point one of vital moment, on which Pennsylvania has at all times been peculiarly jealous and watchful; we mean the *right of suffrage*. This is the very pivot on which democracy turns. If the constitution of Tennessee will not stand this test it does not deserve the high praise bestowed upon it. By that constitution the qualifications of a voter require that every freeman "shall possess a *freehold* or have resided six months *in the county* in which he shall vote. Art. 1, sect. The qualifications of a voter require that he "shall possess, in his *own right*, in the county which he represents, not less than *two hundred* acres of land." Art. 1, sect. 7. And the qualifications of the governor require that he shall possess a freehold estate of five hundred acres of land." Art. 2, sect. 3.

These references shew the fatal errors, we will not say misrepresentations of the address of March 4, & demonstrate that the constitution of Tennessee is so far from being "*the most democratic*," that it is one of the most aristocratic constitutions in the Union." Our task here would be imperfectly performed if we would not shew, that these aristocratic provisions, which bury the right of the poor man beneath the soil he cultivates, were sanctioned and supported by general Jackson. From page 29th of the journal of the proceedings of the convention of Tennessee, it appears, that "Mr. Cocke moved and was seconded by *Mr. Jackson*, [General Jackson,] that no person shall be eligible to a seat in the general assembly, who has not resided three years in this state, and one in the county, immediately preceding the election, and shall possess, *in his own right*, in the county which he represents, *not less than two hundred acres of land*, and shall have attained the age of 21 years."

Thus it is proved, not only that the constitution of Tennessee is one of the most arristocratic constitutions of the Union, but that its most aristocratic provisions were made with the peculiar, special and express approbation of general Jackson. We are, in charity, bound to believe that those who subscribed the address of the 4th March, never read it, and that the author got up a work of imagination rather than a record of facts. If the *facts* had been fairly spread before the convention, they might have come to a very different conclusion from what they did on the groundless assertions which were made.

There is but one other statement in the address, relative to general Jackson, which we feel bound to correct. It is so full of errors that it will be necessary to quote it at length, even though we should be obliged to narrow down our corrections into the smallest possible compass. "On the eve of the battle of New Orleans when alarm and dissatisfaction pervaded the city, general Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority till Orleans was secure. For this refusal, which probably preserved Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars."

On the 21st January general Jackson announced, in an address to his army, the complete discomfiture and retreat of the enemy. On the 7th March general Jackson arrested Mr. Soualliere, and imprisoned him in the barracks. He made oath to his imprisonment, and judge Hall granted a writ of Habeas Corpus, which was served upon general Jackson, who not only disobeyed the writ, but had the judge arrested and confined. What an outrage on all our political principles and forms of government! These arrests took place between the 5th and 14th March, after the news of peace had arrived at New Orleans, but before general Jackson had received *official* advices that the treaty had been *ratified*. It was for *this* assumption, this placing the military over the civil authority;

* See major Eaton's life of general Jackson, page 17, first Philadelphia edition.

THE PATRIOT

"Not for himself but for his country."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21.

is disobedience to the writ of Hab s Corpus, that general Jackson "was ned one thousand dollars."

From this statement of historical cts, it appears, that the address of March 4th was full of important errors t was not "on the eve of the battle of New Orleans,"—nor was it when "a arm or dissatisfaction pervaded the ity," that the arrests were made,—or was any person "discovered exting mutiny in his camp,"—nor did he general refuse to deliver him "to he civil authority till New Orleans was secure,"—nor was it in the nature of things that this arrest could have preserved New O leans from des truction;"—because the arrest was made *fifty-eight days* AFTER the defeat of the British!! It is utterly impossible that it could have had any agency in preserving New Orleans from destruction. We might here again remark, that this portion of the address never could have been read, either by the committee whose names are subscribed to it, or by the convention by whom they were appointed. The whole case is grossly misrepresented. Had it been truly stated, the convention might have came to very different conclusions.

We pass over many notorious facts in the public life of general Jackson, because they have not been touched upon in the address of the 4th March. We feel relieved in not being called upon to adduce other instances of the general's total disregard of the rights of man—the rights of legislators, and the rights of legislative assemblies His total disregard of state rights, of the orders of his superior officer, and of the provisions of the constitution, when any of them interfered with his own plans and opinions—and the disposition he has so often manifested of placing the military over the civil authority. He seems to have such a passion for military renown, that even its lesser attributes absorbs his better feelings In what other possible way can we account for his deliberate declaration, that although he "esteemed Mr. Madison as one of *the best of men and a great civilian*," yet he opposed his election to the presidency, for no other reason, he assures us himself, but that he "could *not dwell upon blood and carnage with any composure.*" What idea of civil government must that man have who considers such a qualification so indispensible in the chief magistrate of this republic, that the want of it should set aside the best of men and the most highly-gifted civilian!

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT]

From the Washingtoniana, August 14.

We have suffered great injury through the negligence of some of the Post Masters, by the loss of our papers, and letters containing money.

In the month of May last, Abner Eddy, Esq. P. M. of Big Prarie, Wooster co. Ohio, forwarded by letter a Five Dollar Bill, which letter and bill was clandestinely taken from the mail.

Lebius Luther, Esq. P. M. of Cream Hill, Clearfield co. Pa. forwarded a letter with five dollars enclosed, a few weeks since, which has likewise been

It is a lamentable fact, that each, and every one of our subscribers who receives their papers through the mail, have not received more than two thirds of their Nos.

For the information of Post Masters, we will inform them, that we have been clothed with "*a little brief authority*," by the Honorable Postmaster General, which will be rigidly enforced in every instance, where any improper conduct, arises in their Departments; and we shall be obliged to any of our subscribers, or others, who will inform us of any illicit transactions in offices within their notice, and their names will be kept in inviolable secrecy.

We anticipate better treatment hereafter, as the Honorable John M'Lean has adopted a prompt and efficient measure for correcting any abuses in the mails.

Agents will please to remit any monies received by them promptly—and subscribers will please to be punctual in payment.

EDITOR.

August 12, 1824.

Earthquake in Ohio.—A letter from Chillicothe, dated July 16, says:—"Yesterday, morning, the 15th. at 17 minutes after eleven o'clock, we felt in this place *a smart shock of an earthquake*, which lasted about fifty seconds and was accompanied or rather preceded, by a low rumbling noise like distant thunder. The vibration were about two in a second and appeared to be in a northwest and southwest direction. It was not accompanied by the usual atmospheric indications. On the contrary, the sky was clear and serene, the atmosphere elastic and bracing, and a fine breeze of wind blow-

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

GEORGE B. PORTER, of Lancaster, to be Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

I find by the papers that an opposition will be made to the election of JOHN BROWN for Congress. I am glad of it. I have no further information of the man than from hearsay; and if the half is true that we hear of him, he ought not to receive a vote from a democrat. I never could imagine how it was that the Post Office was removed from Earlystown, but your last paper has led me into the secret.

I was pleased with one observation which the writer of the piece which opposes Brown made: That was as to the "old papers." You may depend upon it I did laugh at the luggage of old trash which my neighbour R—— G——'s son brought home from the post office one day. I then told him that it was all an electioneering shift, and that Brown would expect him to vote for him some day. On examining the precious bundle, which by the by weighed considerably more than went *free of postage*, we found that the principal matter, besides three newspapers of two months old, was a pamphlet report of the secretary of the treasury, shewing divers matters which neither I nor my neighbor, nor Brown either, could understand My neighbor tho' consoled himself, for his 75 cents, with the reflection that it would answer the purpose to which we apply all useless papers.

I can assure you our township will be against him to a man. C.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Having a regard for truth, and a desire that it should be adhered to in all political contests, I would submit the following remarks to the people of Centre county in answer to the communication in the last Patriot over the signature of "*A Democrat of the Jackson school.*" The knowledge that I have of the matters there alluded to, and of the political integrity of the person it is intended to injure, enables me to say it is "lies frae end to end." The conduct of our present congressman, John Brown, will bear the most strict investigation, and satisfy the most scrutinizing person that he is innocent of every charge prefered against him in that communication. The author certainly has not been acquainted with the facts as it respects the removal of the Post Office from Mr. Lengwell's at Earlystown; or if he has, he as certainly can have no regard to truth. Instead of Mr. Brown having was the wish of every democrat in Centre county, viz. that the post office be continued at Earlystown, he did not know that the people of Pennsvalley were making any attempt to have it removed, until he was informed last winter by the Post Master General, who, as Mr. Brown believes, had received a petition against the removal. Mr. Brown on that occasion, as he had not been written to or consulted by any person, and being a relation of Messrs Potters who were interested, refused to have any thing to do with the matter, either for or against; but through friendship to Mr. Longwell, desired the Post Master General to write to him, informing him that there were no charges made against him as an officer, and that the reason given by the applicants for the removal, was that it was inconvenient to have the post office at a distance from the turnpike road. The Post Master General did write, and requested Mr. Longwell to let him know if he could keep the post office at the turnpike road. To this letter the Post Master General never received an answer. Mr. Brown was then requested by the Post Master General to write to Mr. Longwell informing him he had a desire to remove the office to the turnpike, and to know if it would be convenient for him to keep it there. Mr. Brown wrote, and received an answer from Mr. Longwell, in which he stated that since the post office had became a distributing office it was no advantage to him. This, with the exception of one letter which Mr. Brown received from Mr. James Potter, requesting him to call on the Post Master General to see what he was going to do concerning the removal of the office, was all that he ever received on the subject. This letter of Mr. Potter's, Mr. Brown shewed to the Post Master General; but that he at that time, or at any other time since, or before, solicited the removal of that office, is utterly denied. The facts are all susceptible of proof, and will be satisfactorily proved if it should become necessary. How then was it possible for Mr. Brown to answer the letters of the democrats of Pennsvalley uniformly stating that he would endeavor to keep the post office where it then was, when he had never received any letters from them to answer? And I dare the writer of the communication to prove that Mr. Brown ever received any other letters than the two above mentioned, or that he had any further concern in the matter than what is above stated.

Instead of Mr. Brown having been informed of the villany that was practised by the federal post masters: and that when the democrats of the town of Bellefonte wished to send letters or papers out of the county, which they wished carried safe, they were compelled to hire a man to go to Earlystown post office to have them mailed, I do roundly assert that he never had any intimation of the kind until he saw it in the Patriot of last week; nor do I believe that there is any truth in the statement that they had to do so.

I would advise the author, whoever he may be, before he writes again, if he intends to make assertions, in the first place to enquire into the facts, and in doing so, to endeavour to get the most correct information the nature of the case will admit of. In this instance he has not done so, for to my knowledge another member of congress than Mr. Brown was instrumental in procuring the removal, and that without John Brown's knowledge.

As to Mr. Crawford, the secretary of the treasury, negociating the sale of the debts due to the United States from the Huntingdon and Juniata Banks to Mr. Brown, I flatter myself that the public will be satisfied is false from the following statement given by Andrew Stewart, the District Attorney General of the United States:

SIR—In reply to your note of this date, I have to inform you, while I held the office of District Attorney of the United States, the secretary placed in my hands claims held by the government against a number of banks in my district, among others Huntingdon and Juniata, for somewhere about $4000, with a view of having it collected, or made secure by the assignment of judgments &c. I corresponded with those banks, through Mr. M'Dowell my deputy at Lewistown, but nothing final was done in relation to those claims until the winter of 1821—22, when on making some enquiry of you in relation to those banks, you told me you thought it might be secured in instalments, and stated in what manner. Considering the terms advantageous to the government, I wrote to to Mr. M'Dowell, who concurred in the opinion. The original evidences of debt were therefore forwarded to him, and an agreement was made which secured the debt with the interest, as I understood, by judgment bonds, given by good men, bearing interest from date, and payable in instalments. This is a summary statement of the transaction, as well as I at pres-

Yours respectfully,

A. STEWART.

P. S. The arrangement was made by me, and not by the secretary of the treasury; tho' after we had conversed on the subject, I mentioned it to the secretary of the treasury, and the proposed arrangement to secure those claims met his approbation.

In this charge the gentleman has also written very much at random, as appears to be his style through the whole communication; for from the above statement, it would appear that Mr. Crawford was not in any way concerned; but that on the part of the United States the whole matter was conducted by Mr. Stewart, the then District Attorney General, and James M'Dowell, Esq. of Lewistown.

A TRUE JACKSONITE.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

When the charge of buying up the debts due by the banks of Juniata and Huntingdon, was made against John Brown, in the Lewistown papers, a defence was set up by him, or his friends with his concurrence, which resulted in this: first, that a transaction of the kind alledged did exist—but, secondly, that the United States would *eventually lose nothing by it*, as ample security had been given for the money—and, thirdly, that Mr. Crawford had nothing further to do with it than to negociate the business through A Stewart, United States' Attorney for the Western District, the same modest and *truth-telling* gentleman who claimed the authorship of a report made by him as chairman of a committee whilst a member of the House of Representatives of this state, which was subsequently *proved* to have been written by another man.

From these admissions alone there is a manifest violation of the law of the land. This purchase was made by Mr. Brown from the officers of government. Now if the people will only turn to page 166 of the 4th volume, last edition, of the Laws of the United States, they will find that all "borrowing of public money by members of Congress," and making "contracts with the officers of government," is *expressly prohibited*. I know not whether Mr. Brown or his friends knew that such a law had existence, when they made the admissions which brings his case so manifestly within its meaning and letter. It might be that he or they had this knowledge, and that they presumed upon the "ignorance of the people," as Brown once said, to escape detection. This pitiful shift, however, shall not avail, and to the end, that all may see the law which Brown violated when he commenced a speculation upon the public money, I will procure the publication of it.

It seems that in the estimation of Mr. Brown it is no harm to buy up the debts of the United States, provided they "*lose nothing by it.*" By this I understand that the United States will not lose the amount for which Brown gave security, no matter how much less that amount is than that to which they were entitled from the two banks. It does not appear how much Mr. Brown is a gainer by the purchase. This he will not shew. But that he derives present, or will derive future advantage from it, must be; otherwise he would not have embarked in the speculation.

All this meddling, speculating brokerage is characteristic of John Brown, but it is unworthy a member of congress, and I sincerely hope that the virtue of the people will send a man in his stead who will disdain such conduct. You shall hear from me when I obtain some more information as to the Earlystown post office business.

A DEMOCRAT

OF THE JACKSON SCHOOL.

FROM THE BERKS AND SCHUYLKILL JOURNAL, AUGUST 7.

Oyer & Terminer of Schuylkill County.

JULY TERM, 1824.

Commonwealth vs. John Zimmerman. } Indictment for the murder of his daughter Rosina.

This cause was tried last March Term, verdict, "Guilty of murder of the first degree."—But upon application of the counsel for the prisoner, a new trial was granted.

At this term the prisoner was again brought to the bar—Frederick Smith, Attorney General, and J. W. Roseberry, Esquires, prosecuted on behalf of the Commonwealth—Charles Evans, J. L. Dunn and J. B. Hubley, Esquires, for the prisoner.

The defence set up by the counsel for the prisoner was his insanity at the time the crime was perpetrated. The evidence of sanity, and insanity was so intimately blended that it became a point of the nicest distinction. The case was feelingly and elaborately argued—verdict "Guilty of murder of the first degree."

His Honour Samuel D Franks, Esq prior to passing sentence of death upfeeling manner as follows:

John Zimmerman,

After a full and fair trial you have again been found guilty of the crime of murder of the first degree. The same verdict was returned at the last court, when, for reasons we conceived justifiable, a new trial was granted to you, during which every latitude has been given and every indulgence shewn to you which we thought consistent with humanity and justice—The talents and eloquence of your able counsel have been exerted to the utmost in your defence, but in vain.

As it is my province to pass the sentence of the law upon you, I conceive it my duty on this solemn occasion, to endeavour to draw your mind to a correct view of your awful and perilous situation.

But a short time will elapse before you will expiate your offence against the laws of your country—when your immortal soul, separated from its earthly tenement will appear before the Judgment seat of an offended God, laden with the heavy weight of a crime, at the view of which, the soul of man chills with horror—The foul and unnatural crime of murdering your own Daughter.

She had just arrived at womanhood—In the bloom of youth, virtuous, industrious and beloved by all who knew her—She by her religious exercises and other evidences of her christian piety, was daily teaching you a lesson, which ought to have reformed your depraved heart and caused you to follow her example. Instead of doing so, you diabolically murdered her, in a cruel and most barbarous manner. With the crimson stain of this crime, your soul is now stamped.

You have repeatedly endeavoured to justify the bloody deed and still the loud voice of conscience, by declaring that it was not your act, but the *act of God*, that He commanded you to do the cursed deed and therefore He and not you deprived your sweet Rosina of life.

Awake! I beseech you, from this delusion of the devil—Rouse yourself to a true view of your dreadful state, and behold the precipice on which you are tottering.

While you have yet time, prepare for a sincere and contrite repentance of your sins—Humble your wicked heart with penitence—Bow low at the feet of our Blessed Saviour, and with tears of repentance wash away your guilt.

Pray unceasingly for that grace and state of heart which we are taught to believe, may yet obtain for you forgiveness from a merciful God, who delights not in the death of a sinner. A God who through the mediation of the blessed Lamb of Calvary offers a pardon of sins even unto such as you. Be assured that by pure and genuine repentance the vilest of the vile may be saved—the gates of Heaven and the arms of Jesus open with rejoicings when such sinners as you, are snatched from the jaws of Hell.

The Devil who tempted you to do this damned deed, may yet be deprived of his prey—he has you not so fast in his chains as to make your escape impossible—No! The grace of faith and love of Jesus, can swell your heart to such a degree as will burst those chains assunder, and present your soul purified and made fit for a habitation among the blessed.

At once then, awake from your delusive dream of fanaticism—and with the aid of the Holy Gospels and religious instructors, make your escape from the gulph of perdition into which you have plunged your soul.

The light of the Gospel is freely given—it can guide you to the true and sure path which leads to the seat of Mercy, which is now your only hope—it is an anchor of safety to the repentant sinner, who rests upon it even in the eleventh hour.

Turn then quickly your guilty heart towards Heaven—call on your God to help you—direct your views and your thoughts entirely towards eternity, into which you will soon be plunged.—And if it should please the Almighty, in his infinite mercy to grant unto you the grace of true repentance, you may die with the soul cheering assurance, that He, who suffered on the cross, that sinners, through him might not perish, but have everlasting life, will not forsake you in the hour of need.—God grant that you may receive it.

It now remains for me to pass the Judgment of the Law upon you.

The sentence of the oourt is, That you be taken hence to the Jail of Schuylkill county, whence you came, thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you be dead.

And may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

General Jackson, when about eight years old, went one day on a ramble in the woods, and wandered so for that he did not return home till long after it was dark. His mother who had been said, "I wonder fear did not drive you home." "Fear!" replied the boy with great simplicity, "I dont know him."

Alb. Advertiser.

FALL OF EARTH AT ADDISON.

Extract of a letter dated Addison Maine, July 1.

"We have had two instances about 10 days since, of a large body of earth sliding from the Banks into the River. In one instance, about an acre of wood land, trees and all, slide into the water, carrying with it a large quantity of mud to the opposite side, and blocking up the whole passage of the stream. There are large trees now standing in the middle of the river. A similar instance has not happened here for thirty years. The next day the fresh water made a passage through, so that boats and rafts can now pass through though no doubt it will be years before the whole body of earth that tumbled in will be washed entirely away."

Capt. Banks, at Norfolk, in 9 days from Havana, reports, that on the 4th, in lat. 29 10, long. 79, 40, he saw a wreck to leeward, got out the boat and boarded her; found her to be a large man of war brig, with her larboard bow out of water; her larboard quarter stove in, her masts and the greater part of her rigging and sails standing; saw two dead bodies on the wreck, under water, and a number of pieces of flesh floating near the wreck—found a Columbian pennant on board. Supposed her to be a Columbian man-of-war, and probably blown up, as a part of the stern frame was lying in the foretop; the long boat was alongside, bottom upwards; she was American built; had a yellow streak round her—took from the wreck an anchor, sails, rigging, &c.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

AGRICULTURAL.

On Preventing the destruction of Trees by Caterpillar.

From my experience, says George Webster, I am satisfied our fruit and forest trees may be preserved from that dreadful insect, the caterpillar, in a very sure and easy way. In the year 1805, the large elm at my corner was nearly stript of its leaves by small caterpillars Various modes to destroy them were made use of, such as covering the body with tar, fish oil, and burning their meats, but without any good effect. Some day in the month of July, I was standing at my door, when a gentleman from Niskayuna was passing by. He accosted me in words like these—"George 'tis a pity to lose so fine a tree." In answer, "we have made use of various articles to destroy them, but without success." —"Send," says he, "and get a little sulphur and bore into the tree about six inches, and fill it with sulphur, and my word for it, not a caterpillar shall be seen after forty-eight hours." "Will you stay and see it done!" "I will," said he. The hole was bored, the sulphur put in, and a piece of wood the size of a cork drove in very strongly, to prevent the sap or sulphur from loosing out. In less time than he mentioned, there was not a vestige of a caterpillar on the tree. Soon after, many caterpillars appeared on our poplars, in front of our house: every tree was served in the same way as the elm had been, and the result was the same, while my neighbors cut down those fine trees: because they were much alarmed that the insect was that very venomous reptile called the 'asp.' A few days after that I had discovered that a very beautiful plum tree in my yard was attacked by the caterpillar: the same course was applied, and the result was the same. I have followed this practice every year since 1805, when i discovered these insects on my trees, and there has never been a caterpillar on my trees after forty-eight hours. It has been tried in New York and Pennsylvania, where I have been present, and in the western parts of this state. In no case has it to my knowledge or belief, failed Two men are sufficient to go through an orchard or forest of 200 trees in a day.

NOTE.—It is possible that the mode in which the sulphur is put in the tree, might be easier communicated by words than on paper.

P. S. I have strong presentiments in my mind, that if applied to our peach or cherry trees, it would prevent the black rust.

Hints to Farmers.—Receipts to destroy insects on plants:—Tie up some flour of sulphur in a piece of muslin or fine linen, and with this the leaves of young plants should be dusted, or it may be thrown on them by means of a common swansdown puff, or even by a dredging box.

Fresh assurances have repeatedly been received of the powerful influence of sulphur against the whole tribe of insects and worms which infest and prey on vegitables. Sulphur has also been found to promote the health of plants on which it was sprinkled; and that peach trees in particular were remarkably improved by it, and seemed to absorb it. It has been likewise observed, that the verdure and other healthful appearances were perceptibly increased, for the quantity of new shoots and leaves formed subsequently to the operation, and having no sulphur on their surfaces served as a kind of comparative index, and pointed out distinctly the accumulation of health.

New mowing Machine—On Friday the 2d of this month, I went to view a new mowing machine formed by Messrs Ezra Cope and Thomas Hoopes, jr. It is in some respects like that of Mr. Bailey, but whether considered as an improvement upon his, or a new invention I am not able to say; but of this much I am satisfied that it cannot fail to prove eminently useful to the farmer.—It has cut, this season, 2 acres in less than 2 hours. And it cut a field of eleven acres in 9 hours, calculating the time the horses were geered to it (not including the time of rest) so that it may be safely said that it will mow neatly, an acre of stout grass an hour. Mr. Cope and Mr. Hoopes, in our opinion deserve great credit for their ingenuity and application in forming this labor saving machine & it is hoped may be liberally rewarded.—*Vil. Record.*

To fatten Poultry.—An experiment has been tried of feeding geese with turnips, cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put into a trough of water. With this food alone, the effect was, that six geese, each when lean, weighing only nine pounds, actually gained twenty pounds each in about three week's fattening. Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys—grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening—the grains should be boiled afresh—Other cheap articles for fattening, are oatmeal, and treacle,—barley meal and milk—boiled oats, and ground malt. Corn before being given to fowls, should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will thus go further, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months

Chester Chron.

Apple Jelly.—It is not known perhaps, so generally as it ought to be, that apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are to be pared, quartered, the core completely removed, and put in a pot without water, closely covered, and placed in an oven over the fire. When pretty well stewed, the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of an egg is added, and then the sugar.—Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

Ginger Beer.—Get a gallon of fine soft water, (rain water if carefully procured is the best) and put it into about two pounds of the best refined lump sugar; a couple of fresh lemons finely sliced; two ounces of the best fresh powdered ginger and a dessert spoonful of cream of tartar. Let these simmer over the fire for half an hour, taking care not to let them boil. Then add a table spoonful of yeast ferment it in the usual way, and bottle it for use.

Cottage Beer.—Take four bushels of good sweet bran, and put it into ten gallons of water with three handsful of hops. Boil the whole together in a pot or copper, until the bran and the hops sink to the bottom. Then strain it through a hair seive or a thin sheet, into a cooler, and when it is about luke-warm, add two quarts of molasses. As soon as the molasses are melted, pour the whole into a nine gallon cask, with two tablespoonfull's of yeast. When the fermentation has subsided, bung up the cask, and in four days it will be fit for use.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 5th inst. by JOHN HAYS, Esq. Mr. JOHN KUHNS to Miss NANCY GARDNER, daughter of Mr. JAMES GARDNER, all of Howard township.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Centre county is requested to be held at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the Tuesday evening of the next August court, for the purpose of making arrangements for forming a ticket for County Officers to be supported by them at the ensuing general election.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to HENRY PETRIKIN are informed that unless they discharge the several amounts due by them, on or before the next August court, their accounts will be placed in the hands of proper officers for collection. Further indulgence will not be given.

Borough Ordinance.

An Ordinance for raising and appropriating a sum of money, for the payment of the debt incurred by an Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for raising and appropriating a sum of money for the purpose of bringing the water in Iron pipes from the Reservoir to the diamond, and for other purposes" passed the 20th of September, 1823; and for the raising and appropriating a sum of money for the use of the works.

Section 1. Be it ordained & enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that in order to carry into operation an ordinance passed the 20th day of September, A. D. 1823, entitled "An ordinance for raising and appropriating a sum of money, for the purpose of bringing the water in Iron pipes from the Reservoir to the Diamond, and for other purposes," a sum of money be raised forthwith, or as soon as the same can be legally laid and collected, to be apportioned upon all the real property situate in said Borough, which by its situation will receive benefit from said water, which shall be apportioned according to the value and relative situation of said property; provided the said sum for the present year shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars; and provided, that the person or persons in possession of said property, for the time being, shall be charged for the sum at which the property he or she possesses is valued; and which if tenant, they may recover from the landlord or owner of said property, except where a contract exists between the parties that the tenant shall pay this particular charge, without recourse to the landlord or owner of the said real estate.

Section 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the further sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars shall be levied and apportioned upon all taxable persons within the said Borough who shall use said water, according to the quantity they shall use, for the purpose of keeping the Water Works in complete repair, and for the payment of the debts already incurred in promoting that object.

Section 3. Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the further sum of thirty dollars shall be levied and apportioned upon all the real property within the said Borough, according to its value; which last sum of money shall be a fund for the payment of incidental expenses.

ENACTED and passed into an Ordinance at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, the 3d day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, and the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN RANKIN, *President of the Town Council.*

Attest,
WM. L. SMITH. *Clerk.*

Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of JACOB YEAKLY, deceased, will present their claims to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of September next, and those indebted to the said estate will please to make payment, or they will be compelled to do it shortly.

JACOB KRYDER,
Administrator.

August 6, 1824.

ENACTED, and passed into an ordinance, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, the 14th day of August, A. D 1824.

JOHN RANKIN,
President of the Town Council.

Attest,
WM. L. SMITH, *Cl'k.*

Borough Ordinance.

A supplement to an ordinance to prevent the wasting of water at hydrants attached to the Bellefonte water works, and for other purposes, passed the 19th December 1810.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, in council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from and after the due promulgation of this ordinance, all and every person, or persons, are hereby prohibited from washing, or rinsing, and clothing whatever, at any hydrant, or hydrants, attached to the Bellefonte water works; or placing, or causing to be placed, thereat any tub, or tubs, or other vessel, containing clothing. or any other article, or articles, whatever, and drawing water from the said hydrant, or hydrants, into the said tub, or tubs, or other vessel, as aforesaid, upon the clothing or other articles aforesaid.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, that every person, or persons, violating the first section of this ordinance, their, or either of their, aiders and abettors, or those in whose employment the person, or persons, so offending shall or may be, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered before the Burgess, or Assistant Burgess, or in their absence or incapacity to act, before one of the Justices of the peace within the said borough, to be recovered on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable.

Section 3, And be it further enacted and ordained, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the said water works, or the high constable of the said borongh, and of each and every of the members of the town council, to carry into effect the provisions of this ordinance, and if the superintendent of the said water works, or the the high constable aforesaid, shall neglect this ordinanre, after it shall come to the knowledge of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are recoverable, on the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses.

ENACTED, and passed into an ordinance, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, the 14th day of August, A. D 1824.

JOHN RANKIN,
President of the Town Council.

Attest,
WM. L. SMITH, *Cl'k.*

Stray Cattle.

Strayed away from the drove of Daniel Breniman & Co. on Wednesday the 28th ult. between John Fury's in Spring township, and Nittany mountain, five cattle, viz. Three heifers, the largest of which is a dark brindle, supposed to be about four years old, the other two are red with a few spots of white on: Two steers, one a black with some brown on the back, other marks not remembered; the colour or marks of the other not remembered. Any person who will take up said cattle, by giving information to the subscriber, living in Boggs township, shall recieve a reward of two dollars, besides the expence of keeping them; and if delivered an additional compensation will be allowed.

RUDOLPH MULHOLLAN.

Boggs township, August 11, 1824.

VALUABLE LANDS.

THE subscriber offers for sale in small lots to actual settlers, or in larger tracts to others, the following LANDS in the state of Pennsylvania, belonging to the Estate of the late William Bingham, viz:

250,000 ACRES

in the counties of Bradford and Tioga, at from Three Dollars to Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per acre, according to the situation; and

500,000 ACRES

in the counties of Potter, M'Kean, Venango, Armstrong, Jefferson and Lycoming, at Two Dollars per acre The terms are ten years for payment, three of them without interest. The land is generally of a good quality, well watered, intersected by important roads, and in a healthy situation. For further particulars, application may be made to agents in the difierent counties, or to

Robert H Rose.

SILVER LAKE, PA JULY 1, 1824.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte on Thursday the 26th day of August next,

A certain tract or parcel of land, containing about one hundred & twenty acres, more or less, situate in Baldeagle township, Centre county, adjoining lands of George Bresler, & others Seized & taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Frederick A. Richards, deceased, now in the hands, possession or occupancy of Asher Hunt and William Richards, administrators of the estate of said Frederick A Richards.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 23d day of August next,

a certain house and two lots of ground, in the town of Millheim Centre county, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Keen.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land containing five hundred and fifty acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, situate in Ferguson township, Centre county, called by the name of "WHITE-HALL," adjoining lands of Philip Benner and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Park.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place

A certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, situate in Halfmoon township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Christian King and others. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Yoder.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract or parcel of land containing forty acres, be the same more or less, situate in Spring township, Centre county, adjoining lands of Thomas Burnside and others. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Carey.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in Spring township Centre county, adjoining lands of the heirs of James Smith deceased and others, containing about four acres more or less. Also a lot of ground in the borough of Bellefonte on Spring creek, adjoining Robert Hays, containing one quarter of an acre more or less. Also the interest of John M'Kee of in & to a certain tract of land in Walker township, held in common with Andrew M'Kee, containing two hundred acres more or less. Also the right title and interest of defendant in reversion or remainder of in and to a certain house and lot of ground situate on the S E. corner of Spring and High streets in Bellefonte numbered 34 in the plan of said town, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John M'Kee.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres more or less, situate in Potter township. Centre county, adjoining lands of William Brisbin and others with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Sample.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, will be sold at the same time and place,

A certain tract of land containing one hundred and eighty acres, be the same more or less, situate in Walker township, in the said county of Centre, adjoining lands of James Sterret and others, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the late property of Thomas M'Calmont, Esq. deceased.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place,

TWO LOTS OF GROUND,

situate on Allegheny street, bounded by lots of Wm. Armor on the north, by Locust alley on the west, and on the south by lots No. 147, situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, and known to be lots No. 145 and 146 in the plan of said Borough. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Williams.

ALSO,

By virtue of a like writ, issued out of the same court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on Monday the 30th day of of August next, four Horses, four Cows, three Steers, four small cattle, eighteen Sheep, fifteen acres of Rye, one waggon, one windmill, plough and harrow, together with household furniture. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Brown, by

Joseph Butler, *Sh'ff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, July 22, 1824.

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

SHERIFFALTY.

WILLIAM M'MINN.

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, 27th March 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching Election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.

William Ward.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Thomas Hastings, jr

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursuedby the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

John Keen.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer mysel as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and at the same time, with humanity and tender ness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824

Administration Acc'nts.

TAKE NOTICE,

That the following administration accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed in my office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all other persons in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' court, to be held at Bellefonte, for Centre county, on the 23d day of August next, for confirmation and allowance:

1. The Administration Account of John P. Davidson, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Phineas Davidson, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
2. The Administration Account of Thomas Moore, acting executor of the last will and Testament of Elijah Moore, late of Halfmoon township, deceased.
3. The Administration Account of Henry Graninger and Philip Shreckengast, administrators of the goods and chattles, rights and credits, which were of Henry Keller, late of Logan Township, deceased.
4. The Administration Account of Adam Stover, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Philip Fronks, late of Haines township, deceased.

WM. PETTIT, *Register.*

Register's Office, Bellefonte, July 19, 1824,

PROCLAMATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a court of Common Pleas, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Orphan's court, in and for the county of Centre will be held at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte on Monday the 23d day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day, of which the Coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within said county will take notice, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done; and all suitors, jurors and witnesses are also requested to be and attend at said court, and not depart without leave.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte this thirty first day of July A D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sher'ff.*

Clock, Watch Making and Silversmith Business.

ISAAC MEYER

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has commenced the above business's, and intends carrying them on in all their various branches extensively, in the front part of the house now occupied by Silvester W. Hull, as a saddler shop, and adjoining the office of the Bellefonte Patriot. Having had a considerable experience in his business, and by paying strict attention thereto, he expects to receive a proportionable share of public patronage. The highest price will be given by him for old silver.

August 6, 1824.

FOR SALE,

A valuable plantation in Halfmoon township, Centre county; containing

350 ACRES

200 of cleared land, 15 of which are meadow, and a large apple orchard—the whole in high state of cultivation. The buildings are a

Brick House,

and a large bank barn.

If not sold at private sale before the 16th day of October it will be offered at public sale on that day.

CHRISTIAN KING.

Halfmoon township, July 19, 1824.

NOTICE.

A few good COLLIERS & WOOD CHOPPERS will find employment at Clearfield Furnace by making immediate application.

P. A. KARTHAUS.

Karthaus, July 27, 1824.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE.

JAMES ARMOR,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Bellefonte and its vicinity, that he continues the

Drug, Medicine, Paint & Dye Stuff

business, in all its variety, one door east of Esquire Vandyke's office, and directly opposite the Prothonotary's Office; where he has a complete assortment of every article in his line, which he will sell lower than any that has ever been offered in the place; being an entire NEW STOCK, and purchased at the lowest city prices.

Among his Medicines are,

Barks, of different kinds, Caster Oil, first quality Calomel, [cold pressed, Rheubarb, Jalap, Tartar Emetic

Magnesia, calcined, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Carbonate Magnesia, Senna,

Manna, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Arrow Root, Flor Digitales Oxyd Bismuth, &c. &c.

Oils, Paints, &c.

Spirits Turpentine, Spirits Wine, Linseed, Olive or Sweet, Spermaceti Vitriol } OIL

Rose Pink, Letharg, Putty, Shell Lac, Chrome Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Chalk,

Prussian Blue, White lead, dry, Spanish Whiting, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, English, Amber, &c. &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Bengal Indigo, Copperas, Ground Red Wood Cochineal, Aqua Fortis,

Allum, Turmeric, &c. Verdegris, Madder,

Arnotto Spanish, Pearl Ash, Blue Vitriol, Camwood, &c. &c &c. &c.

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles, et.

SNUFF, SEGARS, &c.

Sulphate of Quinine, so efficacious in Fevers, *Oil of Origanum*, a certain cure for the Ringbone

ALSO,

SHINN'S PANACEA,

By the Gross, Dozen or single bottle.

All the above articles will be warranted of the first quality, and as low as they can be purchased any where.

By strict attention to business, and liberal prices, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage, which he respectfully solicits.

The *Medical Gentlemen* of Bellefonte and its vicinity, are particularly invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions and Orders, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Medicines may be had at any hour of the night.

Bellefonte, July 9, 1824.

Creditors take Notice

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, of Centre county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 23rd day of August next, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, for the hearing of me and my creditors, where you may attend if you think proper.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of Henry Haines, deceased, will present their claims to the subscriber, on or before the 1st of September next, for adjustment, and those indebted to the estate will please to make payment, or they will be compelled to do it shortly.

JACOB KRYDER,
Administrator.

August 6, 1824.

Notice.

THE creditors of the estate of Abraham Ream, deceased, will present their claims to the subscribers on or before the first of September next for adjustment, and those indebted to the said estate will please to make payment, or they will be compelled to do it shortly.

JACOB KRYDER,
B. WAGGONER,
Executors.

August 6, 1824.

NOTICE.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in the City of Philadelphia, is prepared to receive, and to feed, clothe and educate, on the State Fund, without any charge, indigent children from any part of the Commonwealth, between the ages of 9 and 18 years—requiring only that some respectable individuals, personally acquainted with the facts, should certify that the children are not deficient in natural capacity—that they are free from contagious and constitutional diseases, and that their parents are unable to pay for their education. The children will be taught reading, writing and arithmetic, and in adition, some trade, by which they will be enabled after leaving the Institution to obtain a livelihood. They are constantly under the eye of the Teachers and Matron, and every attention is paid to their health, their comfort, and to their moral and religious instruction.

Pay Pupils of all ages are received at the rate of $160 per annum, for board and tuition—or at $40 for tuition alone.

Letters addressed to either of the Subscribers will immediatety be attended to.

SAML. HAZLEHURST,
No. 322, High street.

BENJN. TILGHMAN,
No. 185, Chesnut street.

JOSEPH G. NANCREDE, M. D.
No. 151, South Tenth street.

JOHN WURTS,
No. 36, North Fifth street.

JOSEPH P. NORRIS, Jr.
No. 187, Chesnut street.

HENRY I. WILLIAMS,
No. 98, South Fourth street.

JOHN KEATING, Jr.
Walnut near dock street.

ROBERT M. LEWIS,
No. 188, South Front street.

List of the Deaf and Dumb, under 21 years of age, in Centre County, not sent to the Institution.

NAMES.	TOWNSHIP.	AGE.
Barbara Fair	Miles	12
John Reed	Haines	15
James Mays	Potter	20
John Bailey	Ferguson	19
Michael Buttorff	Boggs	16

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to sale by public vendue, on the premises, on the first day of October next, a certain tract of LIMESTONE LAND, with the improvements and appurtenances, containing two hundred and forty-two and a half acres, and allowance, situate in Haines township, Centre county. The improvements are a large two story log house, well finished, a large bank barn, and a number of out buildings; and an excellent orchard. About one hundred acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. The great road from Derrstown to Bellefonte, Pittsburg, &c. passes through it.

The above sale will be in pursuance of the last will and testament of Abraham Ream deceased, and who died seized of the premises in fee. An indisputable title will be given by the executors.

JACOB KRYDER,
B. WAGGONER,
Executors.

August 6, 1824.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A young man between the ages of fifteen and sixteen years, of a good moral character, and steady habits, will be taken as an apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, if application be made immediately to the subscribers living in the Borough of Bellefonte.

Stauber & Foster.

August 12, 1824.

Bank note Exchange.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE AMERICAN SENTINEL.

	Per ct dis.
United States Branch Banks	1/4
New-Hampshire banks	1/2
Burlington (Vermont)	1/2
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston banks	par
Springfield bank	1/2
Hampshire, Northampton	1/2
Salem banks	1/2
Worcester banks	1/2
Other Massachusetts notes	2
RHODE ISLAND.	
Providence banks	1/2
Washington, Westerly	1/2
Other Rhode Island notes	1/2
CONNECTICUT.	
Middletown bank	1/2
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1/2
Derby bank	1/2
Bridgeport bank	1/2
Eagle bank at New Haven	1/2
Hartford bank	1/2
NEW-YORK.	
New-York City banks	par
Jacob Barker's bank	no sale
Albany banks	1/2
Troy bank	1/2
Mohawk bank Schenectady	do
Lansingburg bank	do
Newburg bank	do
Newburg branch, at Ithica	do
Orange county bank	do
Ontario	do
Catskill bank	do
Bank of Columbia Hudson	do
Middle District bank	do
Auburn bank	do
Geneva bank	do
Utica bank	do
Plattsburg bank	3
Bank of Montreal	5
Canada bank	5
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey Bank	1/2
Bank in Newark	1/2
Bank of New Brunswick	1/2
Trenton Insurance company	par
Farmer's bank, Mt. Holly	par
Cumberland bank	par
State bank at Camden	par
do at Elizabethtown	1/2
do at New Brunswick	1/2
do at Patterson	1/2
do at Morristown	1/2
do at Trenton	1/2
do Sussex	1/2
do Salem Steam Mill & Bank'g co.	par
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery county	par
Chester county, West Chester	par
Delaware county, Chester	par
Lancaster bank	
Farmers bank, Lancaster	1/2
Harrisburg	par
Northampton	par
Columbia do do	1/2
Farmers b'k of Bucks county	1/2
York bank	1/2
Chambersburg	1/2
Farmers bank of Reading	1
Gettysburg	1/2
Carlisle bank	1/2
Swatara at Harrisburg	1/2
Pittsburg	1
Centre	6
Northumberland, Union & Columbia bank at Milton	15
Greensburg	5
Brownsville	8
Other Pennsylvania notes	no sale
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware, (Wil.)	par
Farmers bank of Del. & br.	1/2
Wilmington & Brandywine	1/2
Com bank of Delaware	1/2
Branch of do at Milford	3
Laurel bank.	no sale
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks	1/2
do City bank	do
Annapolis	do
Branch of do. at Easton	do
Do. at Fredericktown	do
Hagerstown bank	do
Conococheague bank at Williamsport.	do
Bank of Westminster	do
Havre de Grace	do
Elkton	par
Bank of Caroline	12 1/2
VIRGINIA.	
Richmond & branches	1/2
Bank of the Valley	1/2
Branch of do. at Leesburg	1/2
Branch at Charlestown	1/2
Branch at Romney	1/2
N. W. bank of Va. Wheeling	5